

may have had telephone calls or letters rather, from some of the Volunteer Fire Departments in the western part of the state that was concerned about this activity. The next large program deals with Special Education, a total of \$21,000,000 and this includes \$3,000,000 for transportation, \$169,000 for residential care, \$231,000 that funded LB 102 of a few years ago which was the severely multi-handicapped individuals. There's \$95,000 in diagnostic activity and the bulk of the funds, \$13,801,000 is for funding of LB 403. This would be at the same level that is contained in the efficiency bill for this year and the reason for doing it as I indicated yesterday, the change in federal funds, increase in federal funds is anticipated. It is necessary for the state to retain their financial effort and we are assuming that this will mean financial effort and by putting the same amount in as was appropriated last year should maximize the opportunity to utilize those federal funds. I would anticipate, however, that there will still be the need for a sizeable deficiency appropriation in this area next year when all of the final count and expenses of the various school districts are included. The next ones are all continuation budgets. I should perhaps mention in program two ninety-four, Vocational Education Displaced Homemakers, it's fully funded at the request. This was legislation that was enacted last session. One of the things we did not do, we did not give as much increase in Vocational Education in the form of aid programs that the agency requested but I think as I indicated the other day, we had a general policy of increase in aid programs only by five percent with three exceptions but this is one of the activities that was at that five percent level. The next program deals with CETA funds passed through federal funds. The Department's activities is primarily one of coordination. Vocational rehabilitation is a continuation budget as well as program three fifty-two on the bottom of page six, old age Survivors Insurance, Disability Determination. Again those two programs work together. Both in the appropriations for the School for the Deaf and the School for the Visually Handicapped, the distribution of funds are approximately at the agency's request. The significant difference here would be the amount of cash funds and general funds that are used. The level of funding from cash funds contained in the appropriation bill will reflect the proposed legislation that is out on General File as to how school districts should be charged and we assumed its passage which incidentally was also the way that the Department of Education assessed those tuition costs back to the individual school districts this year. The next large program is 508 on page seven. This contains a multitude of programs primarily funded with federal funds. The cash funds you see indicated within the appropriation is primarily for driver training and accreditation. Also included in this area is the Professional Practices Act, those activities relating to teacher certification. The Professional Practice Act is the next one which is strictly a cash funded agency. The final one here would be the funding for instructional television which is at a continuation level. We do have a lower cash fund indicated than what was in the Governor's budget but we believe our cash figure which is an estimate is more realistic as to what the Department can actually acquire. Next agency, the Department of Revenue. Essentially the Department of Revenue throughout is a continuation budget based upon what was appropriated for staff last time. The one biggest change in the Department's budget occurs in the State Energy Office Administration which there are substantial increase in federal funds that coming into this area. The bulk